BRANDING TEXAS STEERS, liar feature about branding calves, and opinions in regard to its cause vary

THOS. J. ADAMS, PROPRIETOR

widely. Sometimes when a young

calf is branded the brand will grow as

the calf grows and when the animal is

full grown will be fully twice as large as

it was originally. Then, again, some-

times it will remain just as it is, not

growing a particle. This seems to me

really a remarkable phenomenon, but

it is undoubtedly a fact. Some stock-

men account for it by saying that it

depends upon whether the calf is

branded in the dark or the light of the

moon, while others are inclined to

think it depends more upon the depth

to which the branding iron burns the

than at others. If the iron is hotter

needlessly sore place be made on the

enough. If the iron is getting cold,

it may be kept on the animal for half

Perhaps the reader understands by

essary that either one should mean

(7777). A student, by the way, would

SELECT SIFTINGS.

Liverpool, England, ships 40,000

Naval salutes to the flag are as old

Percussion caps were first used in

Every gem known to jewelers has

found in an armorer's shop in Hercu-

An onyx seal ring belonging to an

There recently died in Maine a man

who had spent forty-seven years in an

Six hundred and ten pairs of twins

Several flutes, still capable of mak-

The Emperor of China has had two

At the Bombay (India) Zoological

Gardens the skin of a sea serpent sixty.

The. White House, at Washington,

The skin of a rattlesnake exhibited

New Yorkers are said to prefer oys

Mrs. Joseph Donnally, of Evergre a.

was caught from a roof that had re-

cently been painted with white lead.

A baby born to Mrs. Hales, of Knox-

ville, Tenn., weighed only one pound

and six ounces when three weeks old.

At the age of seven months and two

weeks the child weighed five and one-

During a recent thunderstorm near

Vienna, Austria, hailstones fell so

thickly that the railroad tracks near-

by were covered to a depth of three

feet, thereby impeding travel for

In the house of a Pompeiian sculptor

Shells were the original trumpets

foghorn; the Welsh once employed

While digging at the foot of an an-

Greek workmanship. This interest-

length, weighs about seven hundred-

The Dogs of Paris.

80,000 registered dogs, or one to every

twenty-eight inhabitants. The larg

Late returns show that Paris has

compasses, three levers, several chisels,

has cost the Government in repairs

and maintenance about \$2,500,000.

were born in Boston in 1893, and nine

ancient Athenian was latley dug up

tons of salt yearly to Africa.

is the time of Alfred the Great.

the United States army in 1830.

been found in the United States. Breast-plates inlaid with gold were

laneum.

near Athens

insane asylum.

sets of triplets.

rattles attached.

half pounds.

many hours.

Egyptian catacombs.

HARDEST PIECE OF WORK IN THE COW BUSINESS.

Duties of the Ropers, Bulldoggers and Punchers-A Queer Thing About Brands.

HAT is the hardest piece of work that a man in the cow business ever has to do?"

"Well," remarked Joseph Keith, of Belcherville, Texas, who certainly has been at the business long enough to know what he is talking about, "there hide. It is a fact that branding is are a good many things he has to do sometimes done much more deeply that haven't much fun in them. Standing guard in the rain or riding around | than it ought to be-red hot, for inst-'em on a dark night would neither ance-the hair may catch fire and a one be considered a picnic by most people, but when it comes right down animal. If it is just hot enough, an to sweating and tugging and good old application for two seconds is long hard words, I believe branding beats any job I ever tackled."

Perhaps the reader may be, as I aminute. Sometimes the bulldoggers was, a little inclined to wonder how have to hold the animal down for ten the mere making of marks on a cow's or fifteen minutes, while the puncher hide can involve any really hard manual labor; but if he once learns the time. details of the process all wonder on this time that branding a big herd inthis point will cease. He will learn, volves a large element of real, hard furthermore, that it requires not only muscular strength, but experience and work. He should also understand courage and brains. The average that in selecting a new brand, a cattlehard-working Missouri farmer would man has to exercise a good deal of disfind it about as hard to make a suc- criminating judgment. To originate cess of branding cattle in Texas as at a really good brand is about as hard as to devise a catching title for a

building ships in Maine. Of course, in order to brand cattle | modern book or story. In fact a new one must have have the proper tools. | brand is selected very much as is the Branding irons are of two kinds- title of a modern novel. It is not nesstamping irons and dotting irons. The former consists of a wrought-iron anything in particular, provided only stamp containing all the characters in it is something nobody uses. To get the brand. For instance, if the brand an altogether new brand in Texas is were X I T, there would be an iron now a very difficult feat. Every letter stamp composed of these three letters, in the alphabet has been used long with an iron handle running back ago, many combinations of letters, from some convenient point, as the and all reasonable combinations of middle of the I. These stamps were figuress. A man must be very hard formerly much in use, but have now up when he would devise one like this: become almost completely abandoned, except among the very largest outfits. | read that "seven thousand seven hund-Their place has been taken by the dot- red and seventy seven in parentheses, ting irons, which consist merely of a but the cowman calls it "four sevens straight iron rod and a half circle in brackets." Similar ones are as folwith a long handle attached. With lows: (9999), (565). These three are these two implements any letter in well-known brands in actual use in the alphabet can be made, and an as- Western Texas---St. Louis Globe-Detonishingly large variety of other mocrat. characters as well. For instance, the reader can easily understand how the XIT outfit makes its brand by five applications of the straight rod. requires one application of the straight rod and two of the half circle. This may not make a very beautiful B, but it makes one which any child that knows its letters would be apt to recognize. If more elaborate designs are wanted, the simple dotting irons are found sufficient to produce them. The straight rod is generally about a yard long, and has a ring in the handle end. The handle to the half circle is about the same length. They are generally heated in wrisk, fire on the open prairie, though on the large ranches

there is sometimes a furnace built especially for the purpose. For broading any class of cattle properly at least four men are required. Of these four, one is the roper, two are bulldoggers, and the fourth is the puncher. As I am writing in the English language, I take it for granted that my English-speaking readers all have a perfectly accurate idea of what these words mean. Of astronomers put to death for getting course, we all know that a roper is one drunk on the night of an eclipse. who ropes. If necessary, one man can do all the roping required, but two men do better. The roper throws his four feet in length is on exhibition. lariat around the neck of some animal to be branded, and then, by the main strength of his horse, hauls it up within a reasonable distance of the fire. The horse he rides is called the cutting horse. He is called the cutting horse, not because he can cut, but because he is used in cutting out cattle from the herd. Some idea of the hardness of the work may be derived from the fact that during the branding season each roper is allowed from ten to to a tunic maker. twelve horses for his own individual

When the roper has driven and in fresh water, as it makes them dragged the steer to be branded to the | plump and white. usual place, he turns him over to the bulldoggers. These men catch hold fine inscriptions has been found on of the animal and hold him while the the site of the great palace of the puncher applies the hot iron. Does kings of Babylon, where Belshazzar the reader imagine that he and some held his feast. other man like him could tackle a big full-grown Texas steer and hold him Ohio, died from the effects of rain down? Possibly they could if they water which she drank. The water knew how, but knowing how is the trouble. Even one good able-bodied man can do so if he can manage to get the right kind of grip. Usually, when there is only one bulldogger, he plants his knees squarely in the flanks of his prostrate victim, passes the animal's tail back between its legs, and grips it firmly with both hands. It might be well for the reader to remember this the next time he wants to hold a vicious cow down. The attitude may not be a very graceful one, but it gives the man a death-like grip on the brute. The horns may toss viciously and the forefeet pound away at a vindictive were found thirty-two mallets, fifteen rate, but as long as the grip on the tail holds the hinder quarters stay together with jacks for raising blocks, close to the ground. It is hard on the and nearly thirty statues and busts. cow, but it is also hard on the muscular | in every stage of manufacture. strength of the man who does the holding. For this reason the bulldoggers of mankind. The fishermen of Newgenerally work in pairs. One of them foundland blow a Strombus gigas as a takes the grip just described, while the other one grasps a fore hoof of the the same shell as a dinner call, and animal in each hand, as if in the fervor of a double handshake. When it is a quarries used it as a blasting signal. colt that is being branded the attitudes are varied. One man holds the head down, or sits on it, while the other sits down flat on the ground and grasps the upper one of its hind legs firmly in both hands. One might think that for two men to hold a caft down is not very hard work, but when it comes to doing so for hour after hour the work becomes exhausting. Even at best the bulldogger's position lacks a great deal of being a sinecure.

The time of year when most cattle are branded is in the spring or fall. Most of the calves are of suitable age in the fall, but for grown cattle the est number are in the poorest quarspring is preferred, because they shed ters of the city. It cost \$2,000,000 most of their superfluous hair then. per annum to feed them, but the dogs Calves are branded any time after they in turn afford a living to twenty-five are two weeks old, but from three to manufacturers of collars and muzzles, six months is the usual age. Stock four bakers of dog's bread, five facmen say that a full yearling is the tories where dog biscuits, consisting hardest animal they have to brand. If of meat fibre, are made; three special any man thinks one at that age isn't dog pharmacies, a dozen infirmaries tough and muscular just let him try and two dog hospitals. - Chicago Herto hold one down. There is one pecu- ald,

OVER THE STATE.

INTERESTING BITS OF NEWS PICKED UP AT RANDOM

And Boiled Down In Readable Shape For Hasty Readers.

Treasurer Bates is feeling good over the rise in price of state bonds, the last four a halfs being sold for 1042.

Cierks Bartlett, of the railroad commissioners' office, is busy preparing the reports of the commissioners for the month of July, August, September, October and November. July report will be issued in a few

Chief Clerk Laval, of the treasury, says that notwithstanding the extension of the time for the payment of taxes considerable money has already been received at the office, and in amount compares very favorably with preceding years.

Another one of the train wreckers on the Short Cut has been arrested and has been lodged in jail at Florence. His name is James Love. It is to be hoped the whole gang will be caught soon, and that a good term in the penitentiary will be the portion of each one of them.

People generally are wondering when the metropolitan police thum-screws are to be applied, or if they are to be applied at all. Those nearest the governor express the opinion that he does not wish to put the law in operation at all, and that he will not do so unless he finds that the police of the cities and towns do not do what he conceives to be their duty.

The constables are working up the Lewiedale. A telegram has been reforty-seven bottles of liquor have been recovered by the state's officers. It is charged that the entire stock of available liquor was taken out of the dispeusary and that a good portion of it was found in the yard of an ex-liquor

The Charlotte Observer observes: "No man may now have liquor in properly labeled dispensary bottle, and on the president for the correspondthis is something that all men liable to | ence and other papers relative to the go there should know. It is a custom | delivery of the United States consul

It is more than likely that the matter will be largely left to Adj. Watts, and as he is young, full of ambition, and desirous of making something out of the militia. He intends to get hard at work and see what if anything can be done. There are now two hundred and eleven companies in the volunteer service of the state. To use an agricultural phrase, the companies will be weeded down to a stand, by reducing

the number to one hundred. The new law provides that the militia companies "shall be distributed among the several counties of the state as nearly equal as possible." Under this provision of the law it is intended to divide the state militia, and not concentrate the companies as much as they have been for the past few years. If the plan as conceived is carried out it will act as a boomerang to several of the counties in which there are half a dozen cavalry companies, and where there are as many colored military commands. The intention is to divide the hundred companies as nearly among the counties as can be done, and then if the commands do not come up to the scratch they will be retired and room will be made for the companies that may be on the outside waiting.

THE CONGRESS.

THE NATIONS' LAW-MAKERS RE-SUME OPERATIONS.

The Proceedings of Both Houses Briefly Epitomized.

THE SENATE.

The senate re-assembled at noon Thursday after the holiday recess of about ten days. About thirty senators were present when Vice-president Stevenson called the body to order and more came in during the reading of the journal. Mr. Quay, of Pennsylvania, introduced his proposed amendcase of the looting of the dispensary at | ment to the urgency deficiency bill, amending the tariff law by striking ceived stating that two hundred and out all provisions for an income tax and substituting a new woollen schedule, including a duty on raw wool. At 2:30 o'clock the senate resumed consideration of the Nicaragua canal bill, Senator Morgan speaking. After the presentation of sundry resolutions and memorials, Mr. Sherman, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported, and the senate passed the resolution heretofore introduced by South Carolina in any other than a Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, calling of many men going from home to put at Shanghai of two Japanese a flask of whisky in their grip for fear, prisoners to the Chinese authorities. ment over and the

but bef

FROM WASHINGTON.

NEWSY ITEMS PICKED UP AT THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

Sayings and Doings of the Official Heads of the Government.

Senator Davis, of Minnesota, a member of the committee on foreign relations, says that the war between China and Japan will result in a great extension of commerce between the United States and both of these coun-

Guarding Against Disease.

The commissioner of pensions has issued an order which will prevent clerks in the pension department from practicing medicine while off duty. The order states that if any clerk or employe of the pension bureau shall attend patients as a physician or medical advisor it will be regarded as sufficient ground for removal from the bureau. The danger of bringing contagious diseases to the other clerks is too great, so the commissioner thinks. Moreover, it is a calling likely to keep the clerks and employes up at night and thus unfit them for work during the day. Wanted Carlisle's Scalp.

Inklings of an unusually sensational story leaked out at Washington Wednesday. The story, too, has many of the ear-marks of verity. It relates to Secretary Carlisle and the rumors of his removal published recently by the

New York newspapers, and comes from a southern congressman, who gives Secretary Carlisle himself as his informant. It seems that on Monday J. Pierpont Morgan, the big New York banker, called on the president. He, it is alleged, made a formal demand upon the president that Secretary Carlisle's resignation be asked for. He presented also a letter from the heads of many of the strongest financial in-

sti'utions in New York. He informed the president that, in case this was not done, the administration, instead of securing the aid of the New York bankers, would meet with their opposition. President Cleveland, it is reported, politely but firmly assured Mr. Morgan that he would not ask for Mr. Carlisle's resignation, but, on the contrary, he told him that Mr. Carlisle was making a splendid offi-cial, satisfying both the country and the administration, and, instead of requesting his resignation, he intended to back him up in his financial plans to the fullest extent of his power. Mr. Morgan is said to have returned to New York in high dudgeon. The dissatisfaction over Mr. Car-

THE NEW REGIME

NEW YORK'S REPUBLICAN OFFI-CIALS TAKE CHARGE.

Morton Inaugurated Governor and Strong Takes the Mayor's Chair.

At Albany, Tuesday, Hon. Levi P. Morton was inaugurated as governor of the state of New York for the ensuing two years. He is the first republican to assume the duties of this office since 1879. Inauguration day broke cold and clear and the sfreets of Albany were enlivened by the gay uniforms of staff and military officers on their way to the capitol.

Although the inaugural ceremonies were set for 11 o'clock, the assembly chamber was comfortably filled an hour before that time. The ceremonies were presided over by Secretary of State Palmer. It was but a few minutes after 11 o'clock when Rt. Rev. Bishop William Crosswell Donne opened the exercises with prayer. Gov ernor Flower then welcomed the governor-elect. Mr. Morton then took the constitutional oath of office and delivered an address.

Mayor Strong Installed. For the first time in twenty-two rears a mayor not of the democratic politicism is at the head of the New

York city government. Shortly before noon Tuesday the outgoing and incoming mayors met at the city hall. After the usual formalities an interchange of greetings and the introduction of the several heads of the departments to Mr. Strong, Thomas F. Gilroy took his departure from the mayor's office, and, as he has announced, from political life.

The new mayor will have a clean slate to work on, as Mr. Gilroy left nothing untinished in the routine work of his office when he retired.

The new board of aldermen will not organize until next week. The new sheriff, Mr. Tamsen, entered upon the duties of his position and so did the new coroners. Conditions for the new officials will be somewhat different from those that have prevailed heretofore. Under the new state legislation every species of gambling is prohibited and classed as a criminal offense. Rumors of intended resignations of many officials in the city departments are rife, but it is generally believed that the men in possession of these very coveted places will hold on until they see whether a power of romoval bill will be passed at Albany.

DIG DEAL IN PHOSPHATE.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Baking Powder



a temporary disability by sickness would be settled by the agreement. time he actually works, and when he is idle, for whatever cause, his board is charged to him. It would be most a written agreement with his workmen as to all the various causes of disseason. - New York Times.

Fall and winter are the season in which to use cut bone. Many farmers neglect to feed it and give only grain. The results of such an exclusive diet are readily seen in the reduced number of eggs. Others, again, considering the trouble and expense of cutting the green bones, substitute bone meal therefor. They forget that the great value in the green bones lies contain, and which is necessarily lacking in the bone meal. This animal food is rieb, succulent and easily dicharacter, containing all the elements necessary for the support and development of the body as well as for the production of eggs. Green bone is unique in its effect upon the chicken frame. - New York World.

cutting back limbs where this seems In employing farm laborers it is necessary. When the ends of the always advisable to have a written con- branches are pruned they should be tract. In this should be specified the cut back to a limb, the wounds should terms of the agreement, which will be be covered with coal tar, and no stubs binding on both parties. Thus the should be left to decay. In removing question if a hired man should have such large trees it is good practice to his wages and board paid for during prune the roots back by digging a trench about the trees, say five feet from the trunk, and if this trench is As a rule, the man is paid only for the filled with good soil new feeding roots will start out during the next year, so that the tree will be in excellent condition for removing in a year from the advisable for every employer to make coming winter. Large trees can be removed with success, but it costs time and care and money. Persons who do pute that arise during the working not choose to go to the extra expense, however, can console themselves with the reflection that, as a rule, it is best to plant small trees, and that a tree ten or twelve feet high will probably be as large in ten years as one planted at the same time when it was twentyfive feet high.

> HANDLING CORN FODDER. John Howat, Iowa, tells in the

Homestead how he handles corn fodder. He says: Take an oak pole twelve feet long that will square three in the perfect fresh animal food they or four inches, set it in the rear end of your hayrack, bolt it to the crossbar of your rack, use two pieces of 2x4, one seven feet, the other nine; gested; besides, it is of a composite bolt these to the same crosspiece as the pole, then bolt to the pole at their upper ends, bracing it at two places, owing to the different lengths; use a 2x4 five feet long to brace on the forward side of the pole to the bottom of rack; nail on; take a 2x4 twelve feet long and fasten with a pivot on the pole, five feet above the floor of the Cabbage will endure a good deal of rack, fasten the other end with rope

ever is guilty of murder shall suffer the punishment of death provided, ing music, have been taken from the however, that in each case where the prisoner is found guilty of murder the ury may find a special verdict recommending him or her to the mercy of the court, whereupon the punishment shall be reduced to imprisonment in the penitentiary with hard labor dur-

ing the whole lifetime of the prisoner."

Adjutant Watts is anxious to have the work on the Confederate rolls completed as soon as possible. He thinks at Jefferson, Ga., is seventy-nine that most of the companies have sent inches in length and has twenty-one in their rolls and the others have been arranged for. It is highly necessary that this important work should be A pair of shears with blades ten finished and that the record should inches long is among the spoils of be put in some permanent form. As Pompeii. The instrument belonged it is the only data that it is to be had of the men who fought for their state during the late war is contained on ters that have laid for some little time sheets of paper that are filed away in a cabinet in the office of the adjutant general. The rolls have never been A black basalt statue covered with oublished, and should anything happen to the originals now on file they could hardly be duplicated.

> Owing to the refusal of the legislature to make any provision for an exhibit at the Atlanta exposition under state direction, whatever is to be done must be done by the enterprise of the communities and individuals interested or who may hereafter become interested in the project. Charleston has taken the lead in the work and will certainly make up a good exhibit of local products and resources and probably the best one that will be made. Other communities in the state cannot do better than to unite their forces with Charleston and work with Charleston, so that together we may make up a collection that will be creditable to the state. There is much to be done and but little time remains in which to do it.

The legislature appropriated \$10,-000 to the militia this year, and under the provisions of the new law this money will be distributed under the direction of the board in such a way as may be deemed best. Under the old law it was distributed pro rata, and the company having the largest turnout the miners of the Guernsey granite received the largest slice of the state's appropriation. The new law is intended to change this, and the chances are that the money will not be used directcient tumulus near Kertch, in the Crimea, a workman came across the ly by the companies, but will probcolossal figure of a lion carved out of ably be used for the purchase of unithe finest white marble and of the best forms, equipment and such things. Nothing has however been decided in ing effigy, which is over seven feet in this direction. It is expected that the new appointments will be announced in the course of the next two weeks At that time the brigadier general for the 4th brigade will be named.

> Reorganizing the Militia. It will not be long before the militia

of the state will be reorganized if the present plans are carried out. Under the provisions of the recent act the adjutant general is given very much more authority than he has heretofore had, and Adjt. Watts intends to exercise that authority. Together with the governor and a major general the adjutant general will undertake the organization of the entire militia to suit the ideas of the present officers.

motives other than patriotic. He defended the constitutionality of the present bill, which had been attacked.

THE HOUSE.

The holiday recess being ended, the house presented an animated scene as it was called to order by Speaker Crisp Thursday. The galleries were crowded and over half the members were in their seats. In the diplomatic gallery were the Japanese minister and his secretary and many prominent personages looked down on the forensic arena from the reserved gallery. After the call of the committees for reports, Mr. Quigg, republican, of New York, attempted to offer a resolution relating to salaries in the New York postoffice, but Mr. Springer, in charge of the currency bill, cut him off with a motion to go into committee of the whole for the further consideration of that bill. Accordingly the house went into committee, of the whole, Mr. Richardson in the chair, and Mr. Black, democrat, of Georgia, a member of the banking and currency committee, took the floor in favor of the bill.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

The president sent the following nominations to the senate Thursday: Herbert Walcott Bowmen to be United States consul at Barcelona, Spain; Andrew J. Patterson, of Tennessee, to be consul at Demara, British Guina; T. Frank Clark, of Florida, to be attorney of the United States for the western district of Florida; Walter P. Stradley, of California, to be commissioner of immigration at the port of San Francisco.

Colonel Normal Lieber, assistant advocate-general, to be judge advocategeneral with the rank of brigadiergeneral. Lieutenant Commander Franklin Hanford to be commander. Past Assistant Engineer Robert W. Gult to be chief engineer. Assistant Engineer H. G. Liepold to be past assistant engineer.

A LABOR DEMONSTRATION. Shoe Workers Determined to Break

Up the Contract System.

Haverhill, Mass., witnessed a big labor demonstration Monday forenoon. A procession of shoe workers, numbering four thousand, marched to Chick Bros. and to Spaulding & Swett's shoe factories. At Chick Bros.' factory nearly all women stitchers, numbering about 125, including those who work in Barrow & Caldwell's shoe stiching rooms, in an adjoining building, left their work and came out. About one hundred men including all the lasters, also came out. About 150 employes quit work at Spaulding & Swett's factory. Upon the return of the marchers a mass meeting was held in the city hall. The shoe workers say they are determined to break up the contract system od also to secure the adoption of new

Will Not Give Up His Office. Surveyor General Bickford, of Wy-

oming, does not intend to surrender his office to General Thompson, who was appointed his successor, without a fight. General Thompson has telegraphed friends at Washington to look after his interests.

known in this country and then launch- | ing legislation which took away much of their value. The Census Almost Complete.

The eleventh census will be practically completed within the time allotted by congress, March 4th next. Colonel Wright, the acting superintendent, stated that there was no question of the ability of the office to complete its work by that time. The only volumes where manuscripts not yet in readiness for printing are the last volume on population and part of the volume on vital statistics. The latter cannot be completed until the former is finished. Twelve reports are at the government printing office out of the control of the bureau, and several volumes a month will hereafter probably be issued. The text of the final report on manu-

factures, farms, homes and mortgages, pauperism and crime, and one or two other reports are in course of revision. The force of the office has been reduced to 290 and dismissals will be frequent during the next two months, probably about 150 remaining on Feb-FORTY-ONE KILLED.

Awful Fate of a Christmas Party in Oregon.

At Silver Lake, Lake county, Oregon, Christmas eve, while a large party was attending a Christmas tree, a lamp exploded, causing a fire, in which forty-one persons were burned to death and fifteen injured. The gathering had assembled at a hall above Christman Bro.'s store and consisted of children who, with their parents and relatives, were having a grand time, enjoying what Santa Claus had brought them, little dreaming that many of them would never leave the building alive. The Lakeview Examiner says:

"Some one attempted to get where he could see and hear better by jumping upon a bench in the middle of the hall. In doing so his head struck a lamp hanging from the ceiling, causing the oil to run out, which immediately caught fire. People were compelled to go

through the flames in order to reach the door and frantically rushed to their doom. Five of the injured will likely die. The building was a twostory structure, including the postoffice, and the entire stock of goods of Christman Bros. was consumed." Silver Lake is over a hundred miles

from Klamath Falls, and a stage with Lakeview papers brought the news to the latter place.

Ex-Seuator Fair Dead. Ex-Senator James F. Fair, the bonanza millionaire, died at San Francisco Friday night. The cause of his death was diabetes and Bright's disease. He leaves a fortune estimated at \$40,000,000 and by the terms of his telegraphic will, made some two months ago, this vast sum, it is stated, will be equally divided between his three surviving children, Mrs. Herman Odrichs, of New York; Miss Virginia, now studying with her sister in New York, and Charles L. Fair, of San Francisco.

they are good for nothing.

.savanusn; vice-president, pa. ... salaun son, of New York; treasurer, R. W. Patterson, of New York; secretary and assistant treasurer, H. P. Richmond. of Savannah; directors, George W. Scott, of Atlanta; H. M. Comer, Joseph Hull and H. M. Comer, Jr., of Savannah; R. W. Patterson and M. F. Knudson, of New York.

The organization of the Peace River Phosphate Mining Company is the biggest move that has been made in phosphates in South Georgia and Florida in several months. The matter has been conducted very quietly and little has been known about the intentions of those at the head of the enterprise until the meeting was held in Savan-

The company is a consolidation of all the companies now operating on Peace river-the Peace River Phosphate Company, the De Soto Phosphate Mining Company, the Arcadia Phosphate Company and the Charlotte Harbor Phosphate Company. The new company control about ninety miles of the bed of Peace river and the adjacent valley, amounting in all to about 24,000 acres of phosphate land. The territory of the company begins at Bowling Green and ends at Charlotte Harbor, Punta Gorda being the shipping point.

JACKSONTILLE STATISTICS.

Interesting Figures Regarding Traffic. Marriages, Births and Deaths.

Some of the official statistics of Jacksonville for the year 1894 are of special interest. There were shipped from that port during the twelve months ended Monday night 92,542,-335 feet of Florida pine lumber, of which about 64,000 feet went to domestic and 8,000,000 to foreign ports. There were also 1,808,000 cypress, exclusive of crossties, shipped to coastwise ports. This output of lumber was by water, the railroad shipments being also very large. During the same period 907,277 boxes of oranges were shipped from the port to domestic points. The fire department was called out 143 times during the year, 112 of the fires being inside the fire limits and thirty-one outside. The loss by fire was very light.

During 1894 there were 464 marriage licenses issued in the county, 157 to white couples and 307 to colored. In the city there were 602 births, of which 233 were whites and 369 colored. The deaths in the city were 597, only nine short of the number of births, the division being 234 whites and 359 colored. Thirty-eight of these deaths were from violence or accidents, and seventy of them were of non-residents. With a normal population of 27,000 this makes the death rate only a fraction over 2 per cent. or about twenty to the thousand.

MISSOURPS LEGISLATURE

Under Republican Control for the First Time in 25 Years.

The general assembly of Missouri was called to order at Jefferson City' Wednesday and after the new members were sworn in, the republicans, for the first time in a quarter of a century, found themselves in control of the legislature. There were no contests and THERE are some people so good that the proceedings occupied but a few

tightly as possible; the mouth of the on every shock, leaving them on till barrel is filled with some straw or leaves and covered with a board or rick to unload. It your stack gets some old carpet. The cabbage may be high, shorten your rope from pole to frozen and in good condition. If the ing more room for stacking high. outside heads are frozen one layer this method all the fodder is saved deeper in may be taken, and later in the season the frozen ones will be found to have thawed out and to be uninjured. Cabbage to be preserved for marketing in spring may be pulled and laid on top of the ground in rows, and a furrow plowed from each side upon the inverted plants. The work may be finished with a shovel. The plants should only have the heads covered, the roots projecting into the air. In this way they will keep perfectly until warm weather. -- American Agriculturist.

ONION GROWING. It requires rich land to grow good

onions, and it must be fertility that has been gradually imparted to the soil. You cannot take ordinary farm land and in a single season fit it for ter makes it pay well. growing onions. If stable manure is used, it makes the soil too light while but by no means easy to undo the it is decomposing. The best onions are grown on mucky soil that has several seasons heen cultivated to shallow depth, and that is then kept in fertility with some kind of concentrated manure. There needs to be a hard stratum of soil three or four inches below the surface. This makes the onion roots spread out near the or hogs if taken care of. surface, producing onions of flat shape. When the soil is mellowed too deeply a large proportion of the crop will grow to scullions. The seed from scullions will produce scullions in return. As there is a constant tendency to deterioration it is highly important a better-paying investment. Icep that only the best seed be used. The skilful seed grower understands this table. difference, and his seed from onions that have for many crops been selected from those having the best form is and cut clover seasoned with a little well worth the extra price that is asked for it. The best profits in growing onions are now made by starting the growth the previous season, planting very thickly and saving the sets while they are small. These are transplanted they can be given cabbage, onions, in spring, and produce an earlier crop than can be got from seed. They also are much less trouble to keep free from weeds, as the rows of young onions can be seen within a few days after planting, and they grow very rapidly .- Boston Cultivator.

HOW TO MOVE LARGE MAPLES. To a correspondent who asked how to move and prune some large maple trees, six or seven inches in diameter, the editor of Garden and Forest raplies: In removing trees the roots are generally injured to a greater or less extent, and those which are brussed must be cut away; it is good practice to prune in the branches to a corresponding extent, so that there will be not more leaves than the roots can supply. Norway maples of the size indicated cannot be removed without the loss of many roots, and pruning will be necessary. Such other trees by this operation. A great

taken out at any time all winter unswinging arm, raising the latter, givand all the unpleasant part of handling corn fodder avoided. Two men can tie and load ten shocks in twenty minutes. We did it, and "what man has done, man may do." For a pivot. I used a large staple driven into the pole, with the bolt taken out of an old neckyoke, with an eye on one end through which the staple was put, and the arm driven on the bolt.

> FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Make your stock comfortable. Milk quickly but not hurriedly. Let "serene" good nature prevail.

Feed at regular intervals, changing the food occasionally and cautiously. The farmer who attends to his poultry and gives it proper feed and shel-

It is easy to stunt a growing animal, A clean pen and a clean trough

good nourishment and proper exercise, are the pathways to success. Many farmers neglect their opportunities. They ought to know that hens will pay well as their cows, sheep

Good fences are an important thing on every farm, and they need to be kept in good repair. Keep weeds and brush well culled out of the corners. Do not neglect your vegetable garden. No other portion of the farm is

some of your luxuries for the home During the winter months small potatoes may be cooked with bran,

pepper. This makes a most excellent hash for fowls. It should never be forgotten that poultry need some kind of green food at all seasons of the year. In winter

turnips or chopped xye. Whenever you have any milk left over, whether it is sweet or sour, give it to the poultry. It contains much of the needed egg-making materialand can in no other way be so profitably utilized. Poultry make a good

adjunct to the dairy. The advantage of meadow or pasture grasses for cattle and sheep are that they afford a variety. Animals have, preference for certain foods, and thrive best when they can select food which is most palatable and necessary

for supplying their wants. No well-regulated farm is without its flock of thoroughbred poultry. There is, in fact, no better paying stock-taking into consideration capital and labor invested. Keep also turkeys, ducks and geese. They are all profitable on the farm.

It may be possible to take off profitpruning will be perfectly safe, as these maples are not injured more than any of the land without the aid of stock but the average farmer cannot do it. deal of this pruning can be effected by Selling from the farm constantly and restoring nothing to the land is only thinning out the inner branches, but there should be no hesitation about selling the farm away piecemeal,